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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/530,394	04/26/2000	TOMAS EDSTROM	SUNDS-112	5653
530	7590 03/03/2004		EXAM	INER
LERNER, DAVID, LITTENBERG,			PARADISO, JOHN ROGER	
KRUMHOLZ & MENTLIK 600 SOUTH AVENUE WEST WESTFIELD, NJ 07090			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3721	23

DATE MAILED: 03/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<u> </u>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/530,394	EDSTROM, TOMAS
Advisory Action	Examiner	Art Unit
	John R. Paradiso	3721
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap		vith the correspondence address
THE REPLY FILED 11 February 2004 FAILS TO PLAGE Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Apple Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	CE THIS APPLICATION IN avoid abandonment of this (1) a timely filed amendment.	N CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. s application. A proper reply to a ent which places the application in
PERIOD FOR	REPLY [check either a) or	b)]
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the ma b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of thi no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expir ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY W 706.07(f).	is Advisory Action, or (2) the date re later than SIX MONTHS from t AS FILED WITHIN TWO MONT	the mailing date of the final rejection. HS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The ee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the perionee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date 2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Common filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 33 common filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment.	d of extension and the correspor of the shortened statutory period Office later than three months after	ding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension for reply originally set in the final Office action; or
 A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellan 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 C 	FR 1.191(d)), to avoid disr	
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered	because:	
(a) they raise new issues that would require further	ther consideration and/or s	earch (see NOTE below);
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note	e below);	
(c) they are not deemed to place the application issues for appeal; and/or	n in better form for appeal	by materially reducing or simplifying the
(d) they present additional claims without cance NOTE:	eling a corresponding num	ber of finally rejected claims.
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following reje	ection(s):	
 Newly proposed or amended claim(s) wou canceling the non-allowable claim(s). 	ld be allowable if submitted	d in a separate, timely filed amendment
5.⊠ The a)□ affidavit, b)□ exhibit, or c)⊠ request for application in condition for allowance because: §		en considered but does NOT place the
 The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered be raised by the Examiner in the final rejection. 	ecause it is not directed SC	DLELY to issues which were newly
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendme explanation of how the new or amended claims		
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows	s:	
Claim(s) allowed:		
Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: <u>6 and 10-24</u> .		
Claim(s) rejected. <u>6 and 70-24.</u> Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:		1
B. The drawing correction filed on is a) ap	noroyed or h) disapprox	ved by the Evaminer
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statem 0. Other:	ent(s)(P10-1449) Paper (Rinaldi I. Rada Supervisory Patent Exal Group 3700
		Lands, EXAMINER

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-303 (Rev. 11-03)

Advisory Action

Part of Paper No. 23

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not deemed persuasive.

On page 2 of his Response, Applicant argues that "None of the cited references recognizes or addresses the problem of wire jamming in the feeding wheel of an apparatus..." However, the claims do not recite anti-jamming methods or apparatus, but rather measuring means, and the three teaching references do show measuring means that, in combination with JONSSON, do fulfill the limitations of the claims. Applicant further argues that none of the cited references recognizes "the solution of providing a measuring means separate from the feeding wheel." However, all of the cited references show a measuring wheel, as explained in detail in the previous Office Action. However, each of MATHEY, NELSON ET AL, or PETERSEN disclose the teaching of a separaate measuring device (as described in the previous Office Action) in order to more effectively determine the amount of binding material needed and used. Regarding the motivation to use these teachings, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, while the combination of JONSSON with the separate measuring devices of the three teaching references are not motivated by jamming of the wire, they are motivated by a desire to more effectively measure the wire, which is also reasonably pertinent to the Applicant's aims and goals.

On page 3 of His Response, Applicant argues that "Jonsson clearly indicates that the measurement means 33 is located at the in-feed wheel, and not spearted from the feed wheel. The only teaching to provide measuring means separate from a feed wheel appears in the Applicant's specification." The examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, each of the teaching references do disclose the teaching of a separaate measuring device (as described in the previous Office Action) in order to more effectively determine the amount of binding material needed and used, as explained above.